OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEVENTS THIS EVENING. BURLO'S GARDEN Broadway, "THE DURE'S MOTTO." WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway .- To Manny on LAULA KERNE'S THEATRE, Broadway.-WIVES OF NEW HOWERY THEATRE, Bowers, -Frien's BRAND-

BOWERY THEATER BOWERS -THE SIZES-THE DUKE'S WHAT IT IS -MORE BEUNDERS THEN ONE.

TARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSTUM, Broadway - GREE TARNEASH WIFE COM. NUFF AND MINNIE WARREN, of Bours Ducks Beauty Allerton BETANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-

VOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN

THE NEW IDEA. 486 Broadway. - Songs. Bunkesques, AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.-BALLETS,

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - STRIOFIAN

New York, Monday, June 22, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

Our news to-day from the different scenes of action where the contending armies are employed is exceedingly full and interesting. Our correspondent at Monocacy Station states that the rebels occupied Frederick C.ty last evening. It is certain, at least, that a force of them passed through it. They were attacked and dispersed by our troops under Major Cole, but another force reoccupied it, and were there, though in very small numbers, last night. A despatch from Chambersburg last night says that a battle may be expected there to-morrow, if the rebels do not scatter into small bodies and roam through the mountains. They have already carried off 2,000 head of cattle and a many horses out of Franklin county. They keep so much on the move in the direction of Greencastle, Hagerstown and Williamsport that their exact position or intentions are not known from hour to hour. Gen. Jenk'ns appears to be moving with a force of 1,100 mounted infantry in the direction of Gettysburg or the Northern Central Railroad. He is committing great depredations upon the horses of the farmers and in the mountains.

We publish to-day a brilliant account in full detail, from our correspondent in the field, of the late desperate two days' battle at Winchester between General Mi'roy and General Ewell, which terminated in a disastrous retreat of the Union forces to Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, with only two thousand men out of seven thousand, and having lost all the artillery, stores, baggage and everything except what the men carried on their persons. Three entire batteries of field artillery and one battery of siege guns, about two hundred and eighty wagons, over twelve hundred horses and mules, all the commissary and quartermaster's stores and ammunition of all kinds. over six thousand muskets and small arms without stint, the private baggage of the officers and men, all fell into the hands of the enemy. We give a map in connection with this account, showing the line of advance of the rebels on the town and the positions of both armies during the fight.

The only news from General Hooker's army is a positive contradiction of the reports about a battle at Centreville. The rebels are said to have no inentry east of the Bull Run Mountains. Our cavalry and artillery had two pretty brisk skirmishes with the rebels in the vicinity of Aldie and Middleburg on Friday, in which our troops had the best of it, repulsing the rebels and capturing several prisoners. Our loss was small, but included three or four officers.

The rebel news which we give to-day concerning Vicksburg and Port Hudson is interesting. The garrison at the former place is said to be in fine spirits and in possession of plenty of subsistence. General Lee officially claims a grand victory at Winchester and thanks God for the same. Our own despatches from Memphis to Vicksburg to the 19th, state that the siege is progressing surely though slowly: that the chances of an attack from Johnston are lessening every day, and that our total loss for the preceding week was only fifty , of whom twelve were killed.

The Richmond papers of Saturday say that seven Union iron-clads were at Brunswick, Ga., on the 12th inst., and that a large force had been landed there. The same authority states that Mr. Vallandigham has run the blockade from Wilmington, N. C., for Nassau, whence he will sail for Canada.

Our blockading squadron has diminished the rebel fleet of privateers by one very valuable and dangerous steamer, the Atlanta, formerly known as the Clyde built vessel Fingal. She was captured after a fight of half an hour by the Monitors Weehawken and Montauk, in the neighborhood of Warsaw Sound, while evidently preparing to attack Fort Seymour, commanding the entrance of Orecches river

The three masted schoozer seen off Nantucket looking after our fishing boats has probably burned a large vessel, as one was seen on fire on Saturday night, thirty five miles south of that point. A new privateer, rigged as a brig, also made an attack upon the brig George, of New Haven, near St. Croix, on the 30th ult.; but she made her escape and reached port next day.

The Twenty-second Connecticut regiment, nine months men, whose term of service has expired. will remain at Fortress Monroe for the present, RUROPEAN MEWS

The steamship City of New York, from Queens town on the 11th of June, reached this port yesterday afternoon. Her financial and commercial reports were fully anticipated, as was her news in its main features, by the telegraphic report of the Bohemian, off Cape Race, published in the Heaat.p on Saturday. Our European files by the City of New York, dated on the 10th of June, sontain however, some very interesting details of the advices to that day, which appear in our columns

this morning.

The London Herald, organ of the Derbyits arts. tocrats, utters one of its periodical cales for the recognition of the rebel confederacy by the and

The London Shaping Gautte ma ntaine, in an

editorial, the right of England to furnish war convoys to her neutral merchantmen, trading with lawful papers, off or near the blockaded ports. The Gazette, at the same time, admits the right of our cruisers to search suspicious vessels.

Earl Russell indicated to Parliament that the English Cabinet had adopted a very liberal ye firm attitude both towards Russia and Poland on the subject of the Polish revolution and the rights

A German journal publishes the official text of Mr. Seward's despatch, announced by the Journal St. Petersburg, and an analysis of Prince Gortchakoff's reply to the Cabinet of Washington. The Russian Minister, in order to be able to give his reply as early as possible, has addressed it, not to the Russian Minister at Washington, but to Mr. Clay, Minister of the United States at St. Peters-Prince Gortchakoff expresses the Czar's sentiments of affection and gratitude at the attitude of the federal government under the grave circumstances in which Russia is placed. paragraph of this document is devoted to the

France was disappointed and considerably agitated by the news from Mexico. The Moniteur confesses that the resistance of the Mexicans was 'unexpected.'

MISCELLANROUS NEWS.

Bermuda papers to June 10, by the Eliza Bares, contain no news. The rebel steamers Columbia nd R. E. Lee sailed on the 5th for Nassau. While the Pennsylvania troops who were sent for the defence of the State are clamoring about the prospect of pay, the duration of service, and

the personal qualities of their commanders, and even insisting already to be sent back to their nomes, the New York soldiers are quietly taking their places in the trenches and fortifications around Harrisburg, and are prepared to meet the invaders and drive them back to their desolated

Ex-Senator Pugh, the democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, has announced his nitention to take the stump after the 13th of July.

Rev. J. Donnelly, a Catholic priest was arrested at St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 13th inst., and sent to St. Louis. It is supposed that he has been arrying on a secret correspondence with the

The Memphis Appeal has had quite an eventful history. Just before the Unionists took possession of Memphis it packed up and moved to Grenada, Mississippi, where it located for awhile. The Unionists came to Grenada some months after; but he Appeal heard of their coming, and went to , Mississippi. A short time since General Grant visited Jackson, and it packed its carpet bag and kit, and went to Meridian, Mississippi, where it issued one or two numbers, and there started for Atlanta, Georgia.

The new Catholic church of St. Teresa, situated on the corner of Rutgers and Henry streets, was formally dedicated to the service of the Catholic doctrine yesterday by Archbishop Hughes, assisted by other dignitaries of the church.

services were very interesting.

The stock market on Saturday was dull and irregular closing, however, with rather a better feeling, especially in Erie, Hudson and Pacific Mail. The Western shares were heavy throughout the day. Gold rose as high as 144, closing at 143%. Exchange was 156% a 157. Money was actige in the morning, but at a late hour it be-came very easy indeed.

The Theatre of War in Virginia-The

Latest Movement The scene has been continually shifting for the last few days on the theatre of war on either side of the Potomac. But the tendency is northward. The Confederate strength is hourly accumulating on the Upper Potomac in the same region where Lee and McClellan contended in deadly conflict last September. What Lee is capable of all know; but after the failure of Hooker at Chancellorsville, and his now permitting Lee to deliberately outflank him, the country cannot but feel the deepest anxiety for the result Were McClellan at the head of the Army of the Potomac there would be little room for doubt or fear. As it is, the fate of the capital and of the nation trembles in the balance.

Our telegraphic despatch from Harrisburg throws some light upon the movements of Lee. It appears that on Saturday evening Jenkins, with his mounted infantry, passed through Greencastle, in the direction of Waynesboro, which suggests Gettysburg and the Northern Central Railroad as the destination, or a circuit around by Fayetteville to the rear of the two New York regiments sent to Scotland and Shippensburk to drive the rebels from that part of the State. The troops of Jenkins had ambuthem, and that looks like fighting. But if hi object be to cut the Northern Central and the Wilmington and Baltimore roads, and if he should be successful, then it is anticipated that the column at Hagerstown and the large force at Sharpsburg may move across to Frederic and join Lee, crossing at the lower fords of the Potomac, so that thus united the whole rebel army may assail Washington in the rear, or perhaps march on Baltimore, so as to draw out Hooker for its defence. Indeed, from a later despatch, we learn that Frederick is already occupied by a rebel force. It seems that in official circles at Harrisburg fears are entertained for the Monumental City, and that the rebel movements do threaten it. There can be no doubt that Lee is massing his troops on the Upper Potomac. Our Harrisburg despatch says he has 20,000 at Williamsport, and one of our letters from Harper's Ferry states that he has 25,000 concentrated at Sharpsburg under Ewell: while another despatch states that there are 40,000 rebels between Hagerstown and Williamsport; and we further learn that Confederate troops are in possession of South Mountain, Antietam, Sharpsburg and Fre-

derick. Whether these movements of Lee are designed merely to capture the Union force occu-pying Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry, as similar operations last fall in the same localities were successful in bagging the whole federal force both at Harper's Ferry and on Maryland Heights, or whether it is a bong fide movement on Baltimore or a feint on that city, in order to induce Hooker to move to its protection and to fight at a distance from the fortifications of Washington, or whether Lee expects to reach the national capital on the porthern side with the greater part of his army, and capture it by a coup, storming some of the fortifications before Hooker can arrive in force, it is difficult to determine. Lee is too good a general not to leave in doubt his plan. f he has any, until it is too late to frustrate his

blect by anticipating him. But it is very possible that Lee has no fixed looker will make a false move, in order that a may, by a rapid movement of his pieces on the chessboard, pounce upon him and give him checkmate. If Hooker will not give him any chance, but hig the fortifications of Washington, then Lee will probably be content to live for the balance of the summer upon Southern and Western Pennsylvania and dominate over the whole of Wester, Virginia to wa to the Obio.

That he intends to remain on this side of the Potomac, if he can, is evident enough. He has built a substantial bridge over the canal and the Potomac river at Williamsport, and also a pontoon bridge across the river at Shepherdstown, opposite Sharpsburg. And this explains a statement in our Bultimore correspondence that Lee had pontoons in his train when setting out on his march. Our correspondent, at the time of writing, supposed the pontoons were collected to cross the Lower Potomac by a corps which Lee had left behind him at Fredericksburg and which subsequently moved towards Dumfries and Occoquan. But it is more likely that Lee desires to have a pontoen bridge to connect his new base of operations at Sharpsburg with Gordonsville and Richmond, whence he must derive at least his supplies of ammunition. Suppose, too, that a heavy rain should so swell the Potomac that his forces on the south side might be severed from those on the north, or in the event of losing a battle on the northern side and desiring to retreat, he would be placed in a serious predicament if left without a bridge. What Hooker's army is now doing it is contraband to tell. Suffice It to say that at any moment we may hear of a terrible collision. which will probably prove a decisive battle for or against the federal arms. If Lee should be badly defeated in a general action in Maryland or Pennsylvania he would hardly be able to effect a retreat, and if not, that would be a fatal blow from which the rebellion could not recover. But, on the other hand, if Hooker should now give battle and be utterly routed, the fate of Washington would be sealed; and what, after that, would be the probable destiny of the republic is a prospect which we do not wish to contemplate.

Important from Mexico-Facts Concerning the Fall of Puebla.

We publish in another column information ed from a reliable source as to the capture by the French of the city of Puebla. were not inclined, when the news of this victory first reached here, to credit the astor details. We could not understand why General Ortega, with so large a force, should have surrendered at discretion, instead of cutting his way through the attacking forces, or at any rate making the attempt. It had been conceded by the French that the Mexicans were defending Puebla with the greatest courage and determination, when suddenly we heard that in large numbers they had most unaccount ably surrendered.

It now appears, upon the testimony of Judge Lane, our Consul at Vera Cruz, who has just returned here, that the capture of Puebla was but a barren victory. The French got the city; but its defenders were gone. Comonfort did not relieve the starving garrison of Puebla. Hence they were forced to abandon the city; but the French did not capture the seventeen thousand troops and nine hundred officers, as they reported. These all escaped, after destroying all the munitions and small arms they could not take with them, and spiking all the cannon. The French, when they first reported the capture of Puebla, made a great flourish of their intention of sending to Martinique the soldiers captured, while the officers were to be forwarded to France. A month elapsed without their arrival at Vera Cruz, and then the French accounted for this by asserting that General Ortega, his officers and the troops had violated their parole and escaped. It is evident that there is no foundation for such an accusation. Had the French really captured the Mexican army they would have held them and endeavored to make terms with the Mexican government. The whole affair was evidently grossly misrepresented for the purpose of affect-ing the public mind in France. The truth, however, will soon overthrow the subterfuge, and the French people will learn that the capture of Puebla was but the advance of one step

on a most difficult and dangerous road. To capture the city of Mexico and keep their mmunication open with Vera Cruz the French will require a large force-not less than one hundred thousand. Napoleon will find it a hard matter to continue this Mexican expedition, now that so many of the opposition have been elected to the French Chambers. The people have always been averse to this expedition, proper light—that is, a grand filibustering at empt to rob the Mexicans of money and land if ossible. Its non-success has rendered it all the nore unpalatable to the French people, and the Emperor will find it a hard matter now to carry

on this war.

It will be seen by our European advices today that unfavorable reports from Mexico had produced a marked sensation in France. Napoleon was sending out large reinforcements of men and heavy supplies of war material to Forey. Five Mexican Consuls, living in France, had been arrested and brought to trial for spreading faire news about the war. One of them offered to go to the Tuilleries and prove to the Emperor that he had been deceived respecting Mexico, and was losing both men and money in that country. The prosecution went on notwithstanding, and the court acquitted all the prisoners.

STRAWDERRY PLANTS AND THE WEEKLY HE RALD.—The Tribune, having nothing else to recommend it, has again fallen back on its straw berry plants, and puffed them extensively on Saturday last. The fact is that the WEEKLY HERALD, the cheapest and best newspaper of its class in the world, is pushing the poor weak ly Tribune entirely out of circulation. Conse quently poor Greeley is obliged to resort to all sorts of strawberry, gold pencil and slate pencil lotteries to keep his paper before the pub lic. But the people want a good newspaper not strawberry plants, and cannot be caught by any such silly dodge. The rapidly and largely increasing circulation of the WEEKLY HERALI shows that it is just what the masses desire for a family and literary newspaper. The strawberry season is nearly over, and so is the existence of

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF COLOMBIA .- The ent formally recognized the British governme United States of Colombia (late New Grenada) on the 29th of May last. Senor Pradilla pre-sented his credentials as Minister Plenipoten tiary from that country on that day and was received by the Queen. The trade of England with Colombia the last year was, in the aggregate, about four millions of dollars. Our own trade is about five millions per annum. Mr. Cox stated in the House of Representatives at the last session that the President was taking steps for an early recognition of Columbia, and he new has an opportunity of following the Enga lish example without danger, which we hope will speedily be done, in case no principle of right be affected thereby.

The Buttle of Winchester-Cause of the

For the first time is laid before the public this

morning in the Herald an accurate narrative

of the battle of Winchester, concerning which

there had been so many conflicting accounts.

most of them of an unfavorable nature, but some giving the Union General extraordinary

credit for his performances. The reliable report which we publish to-day shows that nothing

which has hitherto seen the light reaches the

full amount of the disaster. Accompanying

a detailed description of the battle is a correct map of the locality, including the roads, the town, the fortifications and the positions of the contending forces at various stages of the battle It will be seen that the fortifications are situ ated on two hills to the northwest of the town, consisting of "the main work" nearest to Winchester, and "the star fort" further north, both being connected with each other by a road. The position is evidently strong, and ought to have been held, as it certainly could have been if there had been generalship and pluck at the head. The attacking force has been estimated at from 15,000 to 18,000. Milroy had 7,000 in the battle, and could have concentrated 15,000 from the adjoining posts. The Confederates advanced by two roads—the Front Royal and the Strasburg-from the south, driving in the pickets and carrying the outposts, at the same time working their way gradually around by the western side of the town, from which on the second day they assaulted the outer works of the main fortification, rushing into the ditch and up the parapet, on which they planted their flag, carrying the works at the point of the bayonet, and killing and capturing considerable numbers. The inner works were still in the possession of Milroy, also the star fort. But a council of war was held after nightfall, and when the battle had ceased, on Sunday. It was decided to take advantage of the darkness and evacuate the place during the night in silence, leaving behind all the cannon, ammunition and stores. Better far to have retreated before the battle or to have fought it out. Milroy had not gone four miles when he found himself confronted by an overwhelming force, which the Confederates had sent ahead. Two regiments were captured wholesale, and the slaughter of those who cut their way through was very considerable, while the cavalry pursued and captured great numbers. The loss was terrible. Nothing was saved except what was carried upon the persons of the troops. Not a soldier had a change of clothing. The officers were compelled to leave even their wives behind them in the hands of the enemy. Three entire batteries of field pieces and one battery of siege guns-in fact the whole of the artillery of the command-were lost, together with six thousand muskets, and small arms without stint, all the ammunition and commissary stores, two hundred and eighty wagons one thousand two hundred horses. Out of seven thousand men only from one thousand six hundred to two thousand had turned up safe, leaving upwards of five thousand to be accounted for. The report in cir-culation that the train of Milroy had escaped turns out to be without foundation. Our correspondent, writing on the 20th, says nothing whatever belonging to Milroy's command was saved, and the mistake originated from the fact that the trains from Jones' brigade, at Martinsburg, and McReynolds' brigade, from Berryville, escaped to Harrisburg. Thus the defeat of Milroy was most thorough and disastrous, and so much was he scared that he appears never to have stopped till he got to Baltimore. Now, his troops fought admirably, and they were well handled by the subordinate officers.

less and as humiliating as that of Harper Ferry last year? Nothing but the want of cool courage and capacity in the commanding general. Unfortunately, Milroy is one of the pe cal generals, appointed not for his military abilities, but for his violent abolition opinions. Such men, being fanatical, have not the brains to lead armies. In the second battle of Bull run, in which Pope commanded, Milroy's frantic conduct showed that he had no presence of mind in battle. had no presence of mind in battle. He says himself, in his evidence before a court of inquiry:-"I told him (McDowell) that I was not fighting with General Sigel's corps; that my brigade had got out of ammunition some time before and gone to the rear, and that I had been fighting with half a dozen different briondes and that I had not inquired whose or to what particular corps they belonged." It is evident he has no idea of order or subordination, or command, and is totally unfit to lead troops. The evidence of Captain Cutting and Lieutenant Roebling shows the extraordinary state of mind in which he appeared at that battle. Brigadier General Buchanan bears similar testimony. He says:-"His manner was very excited, and every one inquired who that was rushing about so wildly. I left bim haranging and gesticulating most emphatically; but afterwards found him giving orders to a portion of my brigade. His own brigade was not near there, and he seemed to be rushing about the field without any special aim or object, unless it was to assist in the performance other officers' duties." Lastly, General Mc-Dowell says of him:-"When he spoke to me was in a frensy, not accountable scarcely for what he said, and attracted the attention of every one by his unseemly conduct." His own report, indeed, written some time after, when his mind might be supposed to be in its normal state, shows how extravagant and unmeasured

What, then, is the cause of a disaster as need-

he is in his language and how fliogical his mind. Now, all this evidence is in print'and before he War Department; and yet, since the disas trous battle in which he played so strange a part, General Milroy has been actually proper d. He has been appointed a Major General, placed in command of a division, and entrusted with so important a post as that of Winchester. from whose capture sad consequences have iready flowed and more grave disasters may still follow. And now, again, instead of baving him put under arrest, the War Department sends him into Western Virginia in command of other troops, which he will probably suffer to be gobbled up.

It must be in the recollection of many of our readers that, in a letter to one of the meetings of the Loyal League held in this city, General Milroy proposed soon to crush freedom of speech and freedom of the press at the North, inasmuch as the rebels were now nearly conquered; and, Usat consum-mation having been achieved, the troops would be at liberty to attend to such Northern traitore as dared to criticise the acts of the administration. He has been ahead of Burnside and every other general in his crusade and st the liberties of the boyal and percent

citizens of the North; but he has made very little headway against the rebels. It is worth of remark that the generals who are the greatest failures have distinguished themselves most In assalling the constitutional rights of the

ACTIVITY OF OUR BLOCKADERS-IMPORTANT CAP-THE AND DESTRUCTION OF RESELVES This morning we have information which shows that our navy is not idle, and that it is doing good service in its various duties. First, we have through rebel sources the news of the capture of the rebel iron-clad Atlanta, better known as the Fingal. From all that we have been able to learn she intended a raid upon Fort Seymour, and was met and captured by two of our ironclads after a brisk engagement of about thirty minutes. The Atlanta gave promise of much trouble; but this capture not only weakens the rebel defences of Georgia in particular, but will relieve quite a number of our blockaders, who for many months have been watching for her advent into active service.

The official reports of Admiral Dupont show that the blockaders off Charleston are vigilant and active, and that two more steamer loaded with cotton, bound to a neutral port, and the other filled with valuable articles now much needed by the rebels—have been entirely destroyed by our gunboats off the harbor of

These captures entail a severe loss upon the rebels. The Isaac Smith, the steamer loaded with cotton, was formerly a federal gunboat, and was captured in Stono Inlet last winter and used for some time as a rebel vessel-ofwar; but her speed recommended her to the rebels, and she was dismantled to carry cotton, so that they might procure the necessaries they so much stand in need of. The Havelock was louded with a cargo of incalculable value to the rebel army.

Admiral Dupont and his officers are entitled to much credit for their unceasing energy in breaking up the trade between England and the Confederate ports within their jurisdiction, and the number of vessels the South Atlantic Squadron has captured and destroyed since its organization is numbered by scores.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE-ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES .- By an article which we publish from the London Shipping Gazette it will be seen that in consequence of some captures of blockade runners by our cruisers, and the act of the British government in sending an armed convoy with their merchant vessels trading in the direction of the West Indies, a very interesting mestion of international law has arisen in Engand, which is soon to be brought before the House of Lords. There is a decision of Lord. Stowell, the great English authority on maritime law and the rights of neutrals, to the effect that an armed convoy cannot lawfully interfere with the right of a belligerent to visit and search a merchant vessel. But the English journals say that is not the question, but whether a convoy cannot prevent the capture of such vessel. The question then recurs, of what value is the right of search, if the convoy decide that a capture is not to be made? If our cruisers should decide differently, would not the question then become one of force? If the convoy is to be made the judge of the legality of the papers of a merchant vessel, then the right of the belligerent to board and search is a mockery and a delusion. This question is likely to lead to some international difficulties between England and the United States unless the British government withdraws its claim to prejudge by its Admirals the belligerent rights of this

THE HERALD AND THE PAPERMARKER.-The Times made a great fuse some time ago because it obtained paper from Europe cheaper than the papermakers' combination would sell it here. The paper, with the duties upon it, cost the Times fifteen or sixteen cents a pound. We did not see that anything could be gained by sending to Europe for our paper, and the result shows that we were right. Having a good stock on hand, and the means of getting as much more as we wished, we bided our time, and can now buy our paper lve or even eleven and pound. From present appearances it will fall still lower before long. Thus the paper makers have overreached themselves by their attempt at monopoly, and will soon be compelled to sell their stock at a much lower rate than they would if they had pursued an honorable and straightforward course, and worked with their patrons, the newspapers instead of against them. All things come right with time and patience.

PRIZE COURTS AND BLOCKADERS.—The officers of our blockading vessels off Charleston anpounce their intention of sinking instead of capturing the rebel blockade runners. This is the result of the mismanagement of our prize courts here, which often bring our officers in debtors instead of creditors when the prizes come to be settled up. There is a large screw loose somewhere.

OPERATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN COAST.

The Destruction of Darien, Ga.-Seven Union Iron-Clads and a Large Land Force Reported in the Vicinity of Brunswick, Ga.-Vallandigham Gone to Nas-FORTRESS MONROE, June 21, 1863.

Richmond papers of the 20th received, say that the city of Daries, Ga., was burned by the Unionists on the chimneys.

The federals also captured the schooner Pet, ready to

sail for Nassau, with a carge of cotton. Several federal iron-clads were at Branswick, Ga., on the 12th, and large forces had landed from transports. Vallandigham has run the blockade from Wilmington He is going to Nassau, thence to Canada.

Arctic Explorations and the City of New ry Hadson discovered New Netherlands (now New

Henry Hadson discovered New Notherlands (now New York) while on a voyage to discover the great Northwest Passage. Two hundred and fifty-four years later the city of New York, in her Councils, propose to appropriate aid toward an expedition for Arctic explorations and making the Northwest Passage. A few days since

wes. That the sum of — dollars be and hereby repristed in aid of the object specified in the fore-pressure, the amount to be charged by the Compton in the hoppopulate account. We believe every New Yorker will may "Amon". It a

tion qui, aly made.

MAPORTANT REBEL NEWS.

LEE CLAMS ANOTHER VICTORY.

Ewell's Troops Storm the Union

Intrenchments at Winchester.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURG

Magruder Said to be Marching on New Orleans.

The Bombardment of Port Hudson.

EXECUTION OF REBEL OFFICERS.

The Affair at Winchester. Richmown, June 16, 1888.

A despatch from General, Loe, dated the 15th, says:— God has again erowned the valor of our troop uccess. Ewell's division startmed the intronchin Vinchester, capturing their a "tillery, &c. the valor of our troops with

Rebei Advices fre m Vicksburg.

Rebei Advices fre m Vicksburg.

[From the Chattanoga Rebei, June 16.]

The enemy has gotten within athree hundred yards of our outer works, mounted siege guns and opened fire without doing any damage so far. Your loss in the whole series of Grant's attacks has been sh. thousand, and the enemy's between forty and fifty thousand, and the enemy's between forty and fifty thousand, notwithstanding heavy reinforcements have reached him. We fear is felt in regard to the subsistence of our garrison. Below is a statement of the daily rations now a being issued:—Quarter of a pound of bacon, half a pound of boof, five-eighths of a pound of hames and see allowance of peas, rice, augar and moissees.

rice, augar and molasses.

An officer who left Vicksburg on Monday night reports An officer who left Vicksburg on Monday night reports-all working well. The garrison are in fine apirits, and, well supplied with water and provisions. So far little damage has been done by the enemy's fire. Grant as-still pegging away from his parallels, but no inischief is-done yet. It is rumored that Magruder was marching on New Orleans, but it is not credited in official circles. No firing was heard this afternoon, and nothing has been seen of the enemy's cavalry since the skirmish of yesterday. Since meeting Jackson he is thought to have give up the idea of another raid.

The Operations Against Port Hudson.

[From the Mobile Advertiser, June 12.]
The latest news from Port Hudsen says the bombardment still continues. Citizens of Horn Lake report thirtyseven transports, with troops and supplies, going down the Mi-sissippi rivor.

Passengers from Ponchatoula heard heavy firing at

forces, and several gunboats disabled.

A gentleman from Woodville reports Banks fortifying on Thompson creek, northwest of Port Hudson, and plant-

ing heavy siege guns.

Banks has mustered out several regiments. Sher man's left arm has been amputated.

Movements of the Rebel Generals Mar-A despatch, dated Panola, June 12, says General Mar-naduke captured one transport and sunk another near Helena.
On the 11th instant three regiments were sent out from Relena against him, but were driven back.
General Price is marching on Old Town Peint, eighteen miles below Helena. Twenty two companies reported for duty from North Mississippi, under the late call.

An officer just from Natchez reports that the gunboal Orizaba grounded on a bar four miles below the city, on the lith, and the river has fallen three feet since.

Gemeral Magruder and the United States
Consul In Matamores.
[From the Brownsville (Texas) Ylag, June 8.]
When Generals Magruder and Bell paid a visit to the
Governor of Tamanipas, Mexico, the authorities of Matamores ired a sanutein honor of the distinguished visitors,
whereupon the Lincoln Consul demanded his passpars.
The ragship of General Magruder would leave in a few
days, in the critical divisition of adirect in Louisian
demanded his presence. The editor adds that Fanks will
soon meet the fighting men of the Department of Taxas.

Execution of Rebel Officers.

From the Chattanoon Rebel, June 17]

The Rebel has an editorial on the execution of the rederate officers at Franklin, tacity admitting the just the hanging. It says:—Lawrence Orion Williams one of the most hoursalle officers in this service. Brecently married to Mrs. Lane, formerly Mas Hamilton expedition that ended so tragically was undertuned to the company of the property of t

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE REBEL STORY ABOUT GENERAL BANES' REPULSE AT PORT HUDSON.

AT POST HUDSON.

The statement in the Righmond papers that General Banks had been repulsed at Port Hudson is regarded here as utterly without foundation. At last accounts from that quarter General Banks still had the town closely

enger to escape.
CONFIDENCE IN THE EARLY FALL OF VICESBURG. The government is confident that Vicksburg must so SENERAL M'CLELLAN AND THE ARMY OF THE PO-

TOMAC.

A very prominent republican Senator, now here, states

that if Hooker was to be superseded there are twenty generals who would be designated to take his place be THE PUBLICATION OF CONTRABAND INTELLIGENCE

There is said to be a provision of law under which the papers that have violated the orders of the War Lepart-ment in publishing contraband news may be proceeded against, and heavy penalties incurred SENATOR RALE IN WASHINGTON.

Senator Hale has arrived here.

News from Mexico.

THE TAKING OF PURBLA A BARREN VICTORY—ONE
HALF THE PERICH ARMY DESTROYED—THE CITY OF
MEXICO TO BE DEFENDED.

[From the Portland (Me.) Argus, June 20.]

Judge Lane, who resigned the Judgeship of the Monici-

Ifrom the Portiand (Me.) Argus, June 20, Judge Lane, who resigned the Judgeship of the Mit Judge Lane, who resigned the Judgeship of the Mit Judge Lane, who resigned the Judgeship of the Mit Judge Lane, the resigned the Judgeship of the Mit Judge Lane People where gone. The Mexicans resigned to the people were gone. The Mexicans resigned allowed his army to be surprised and out to places. Ion: after this disaster Oriega surrendered the city, instead of the 17.000 non and nine hundred offlowers ported to have laid down their arms, there were ported to have laid down their arms, there were three or four hundred. The rest had escaped to the cap carrying what they could, spiking the cannon, destine mail expended in the slage. The intelligence reached from the day before Judge Lane left, contamidising previous reports circulated by the French, and was lived to be subheatic. The French had reported the large number of prisoners alleged to have been captivers on their way to Vera Cruz, the man to be sufferned and the Oriects to France, but their mouval after a mouth's delay was finally explained by statement that they had violated their parole and each Judge Lane feels confident that if the success had been was first represented, the French would